

YUGOSLAV RADIO TECHNOLOGY (*Yugoslavia*)

Bimonthly periodical, Radio, Mar-Apr 1949 (Serbo-Croatian)

13 November 1950

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YUGOSLAVIA'S FIRST RADIO TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In 1948 the Committee for Radio Broadcasting of the federal government of Yugoslavia established the Central Radio Institute, the first institute for scientific research in radio technology. A new modern building has been erected at Zvezdara in Belgrade. The essential equipment for diversified research has been procured and vital personnel assigned.

The Institute gathers information on progress in new radio techniques throughout the world. The Institute examines new technical methods and means of radio production, installation, and operation. It performs regular research, surveys radio technology, and tests various radio technical equipment, materials, and installations. It also investigates and studies standardization in the field of radio technology.

The Central Radio Institute surveys, appraises, tests, and controls methods and work processes already known and accepted in radio technology, solves problems on methods and processes only partially known or completely unknown, attempts to develop initiative, and establishes educational institutions to train workers of high caliber.

CARE OF YUGOSLAV RADIO SETS

Yugoslavia still has only a few radios in proportion to the population. Most Yugoslav radios are obsolete, but must be maintained for use until they can be replaced. New equipment produced is not to be used to replace the old, but to increase the number of sets and to reduce the disproportion existing among the individual republics, cities, and villages in the socialist ownership of radios.

Radio centers, ^{which are} state enterprises for ^{the} trade in and repair of radio equipment, organize servicing and sell new equipment made by Yugoslav and foreign manufacturers. The first radio centers were established in Ljubljana and Zagreb in 1945. By the end of 1947, each of the republics had a radio center. Croatia and Slovenia have three and four centers respectively. Radio centers repaired 16,172 sets in 1947 and 12,000 in the first 5 months of 1948.

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Radio tubes and other necessary materials are difficult to obtain for Yugoslavia's assorted and nonstandardized sets.

Yugoslav production and imports will not be able for some time to satisfy the growing interest in radio. Therefore, more care must be exercised in the maintenance and repair of radios.

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